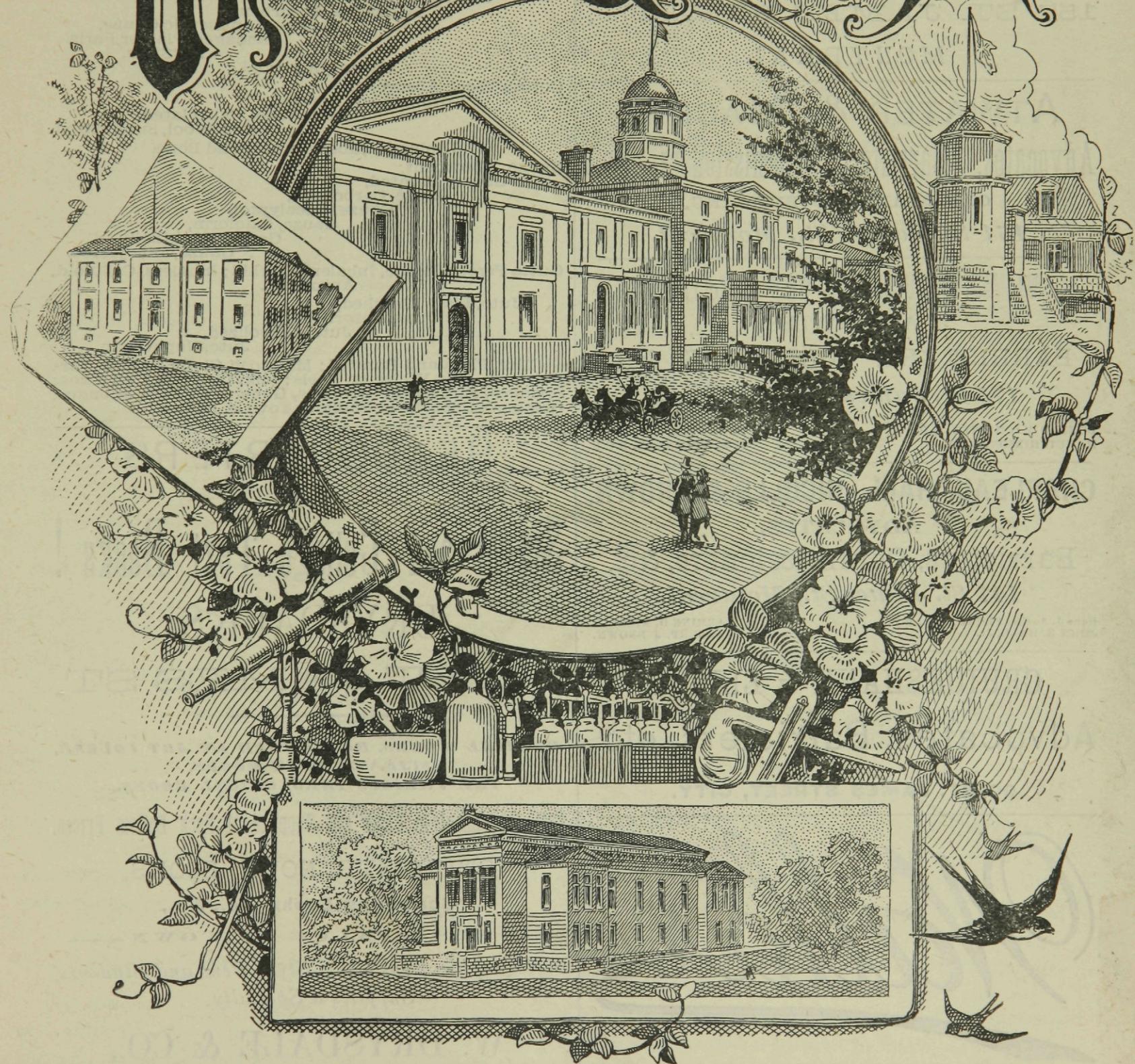


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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE



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UNIVERSITY GAZETTE

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McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL, MARCH 11TH, 1889.

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University Gazette.

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Editorials.

From press of matter, we are obliged to increase the number of pages in the present issue, and to hold over an amount of valuable contributed material.

MR. PAGNUELO AND MCGILL.

The patience, perseverance, industry, ingenuity, and skill of Mr. Pagnuelo, the champion of the Council of the Bar, has recently been laid before the public in the pages of the Montreal *Gazette*. His patience in watching and waiting for some sweet morsel to drop from the lips of anyone in connection

with McGill, has been phenomenal. His perseverance and industry in collating special items from the reports of Corporation, published by the University, from the reports of Convocation, meetings of the University Literary Society, and of general University matters, published in the daily press, has seldom been equalled, and certainly never surpassed. He has been a faithful watchman at the portals of McGill. His ingenuity in selecting what would be of advantage, and rejecting what would have proven most disastrous to the cause of the Bar, from the collections so carefully made; in misquoting, misinterpreting, and culling from petitions and memorials; making men say and write what they are surprised to learn they did; and imputing sordid and base motives to the most meritorious deeds, is something appalling. His skill in arraying, under the name of patriotism, and of classical and professional education, and concealing the real object in view—the sapping of the foundation and usefulness of the English Universities of this Province, and the gaining complete control by the Council of the Bar of admission to the practice of Law, and making it a close Corporation—is most perfect.

To traverse the voluminous and heterogeneous mass of correspondence of Mr. Pagnuelo would be unwise, imprudent, impolitic, and useless, and to the pages of the Montreal *Gazette* of last week we refer our readers. To parts of that correspondence we must advert.

Says Mr. Pagnuelo—“A programme for preliminary examination has been adopted, defining what constitutes a liberal and classical education.

* * * * *

“It should be known that one of the said examiners was the Principal of Montreal High School, who had also, with his colleagues, recommended our programme.” Vastly different was the statement of Dr. Howe, at the Teachers’ Convention, held in Montreal two years ago, when the question of assimilating the preliminary professional examinations was being discussed. He stated, in effect, that this would never be accomplished so long as the Council of the Bar existed, that he had succeeded in making the examination for entrance into Medicine rational, but that he could do nothing with that of the Bar. The quibbling in relation to the degree of B.A. as given in Laval and McGill is quite apparent. “We stated a

fact which McGill's petition very cleverly does neither deny nor admit, namely—that McGill University confers the degree of Bachelor of Arts on every student who passes successfully through the course of Arts; but the petition very artfully tries to create the impression that numerous special examinations are passed yearly in view of conferring the degree of B.A. as is done in Laval." There is no such artifice implied in the petition, it states the exact facts of the case, viz.—nine examinations in four years. How many must have Laval? The same quibbling is apparent as to the petition of the Law Faculty, referring to the *pro forma* delivery of lectures. When pressed, Mr. Pagnuelo admits that McGill Law Faculty was aimed at. Perhaps the most ingenuity is displayed in avoiding the claims of McGill in reference to the rights conferred upon the Law Faculty before Confederation. There is no one denies the right of the Bar to its examination, but it is denied that it ever had a right to prescribe the number of lectures to be delivered. McGill Law Faculty, as Dr. Hutchinson stated at the meeting of the Graduates' Society on the 2nd instant, is perfectly willing that the Bar examination show what the students know, but denies that the Bar has any right to say how that knowledge is to be acquired by stipulating the number of lectures to be delivered. "For years," said that gentleman, "I was an examiner, and know whereof I speak, and know that McGill students stood high in the examinations, and of the two B.C.L.'s of McGill not admitted during that period, our faculty had rejected twice or three times before conferring on them the degree."

Mr. Pagnuelo "cleverly and artfully" refers to the two examinations required to be passed by Law students before the Bar in Ontario, but carefully says nothing of McGill graduates in Arts being allowed to study on the strength of that degree. Of six graduates in Arts of '86, now studying Law, three are in Ontario, none of whom had to pass a preliminary examination, and are indentured for three years only, whilst those who are in this, their native Province, have been compelled to pass such examination and to be indentured for four years, provided they procure a certificate of attendance in some eleven hundred lectures in law. This is patriotism with a vengeance, this is encouragement to stand true and abide by their native Province! Is the Bar of Quebec more learned than that of Ontario?

"We have no selfish interest in the matter," writes Mr. Pagnuelo, and implies that the University has. Which of the two is most likely to have? "Public good is our only motive," yours is the reverse. Let

the people answer which has the "public good" most at heart—the man who is striving to make the profession of Law a pure monopoly, or the University, which is doing its very best to foster and encourage the education of the people.

"The question ought not to be—Is the number too large for the convenience of the unpaid professors, but is it too large for the wants of the students and the good of professional education? The English Universities choose the first ground, we choose the second; that is the difference between us. They have personal ends to serve, we have only the general public interest in view."

The English Universities do not choose the first ground, they choose the second, and they do say that this will never be accomplished by the delivery of a certain specified number of lectures—without reference to quantity or quality—and which may be delivered by men who, the less they know about their subjects the more will they be able to say, and the better adapted to meet the absurd and ridiculous demands of the Bar.

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

It devolves upon us to discuss, in this issue, a subject which we have not yet treated editorially, although, from time to time, mention has been made of it in our columns. We refer to the movement in favour of women studying medicine, a movement which, although of recent growth, has already gained a foothold in most civilized countries, and while frowned upon by some with horror, and hailed by others with delight, is now accepted as an established fact, and one likely to obtain increased recognition.

The question whether women should enter the medical profession is one on both sides of which there is much to be said, and which, moreover, merits careful consideration, as referring not only to the present but to future generations. The principal arguments of the opposing force are based upon the hardening effect that the study of anatomy is calculated to produce upon the emotions and sympathies. It would be impossible, they say, for any girl or woman to pursue the thorough and prolonged course in dissecting necessary for the degree of M.D. without losing, in a measure, the maiden modesty and true womanliness which are her essential charms. Besides, she is not fitted nor intended for a public life; her health is uncertain, her powers of endurance are limited, her nerves are weak; home is her sphere; her part is that of the sympathetic companion, the careful housewife, and the tender mother. Let our women be

women in the true sense of the word, and not unsex themselves, by quitting their own sphere for that of man.

Now, most women, whether medically inclined or not, will not admit that the intrinsic feminine character is capable of being brushed away like the bloom on a peach, although, no doubt, the medical course would make them more self-contained and able to look upon suffering without flinching. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that it is indeed the case, that the study required for an M.D. has a tendency to masculinize the feminine mind, one should remember that all women are not going to be doctors. Many will marry; to others belongs the *role* of daughter of the house; others, again, either from necessity or choice, wish to become independent, and of these a very small proportion are anxious to enter the medical profession. The would-be doctors are not ordinary girls. As children, they take the lead among their playmates; at school or college, they are also among the first; their ability is above the average, for they are endowed with a keen sense of observation, their powers of association and comparison are intense, and their nerves strong.

It seems as if the main object in life should be to do as much good as possible to as many as possible. And yet there are those who would, if they could, debar these young women from entering a field of very great usefulness; not the parents, who usually are sufficiently acquainted with their daughters' capabilities to wish to oppose them, but people who have no personal interest in the matter, and theorize persistently about woman's sphere. We hold that if a girl feels herself called upon to enter the medical profession, she should be encouraged to do so, for there is one unanswerable argument which we need only mention, namely—the great necessity for lady doctors. It may not be generally known that in most women's medical colleges the students are obliged to sign a document to the effect that they will attend cases only of women, and children under fifteen, unless in urgent extremity. So that it is principally to alleviating the sufferings of their sex that their efforts are confined. Then, too, in the case of a foreign missionary, a medical education is almost essential to her influence and usefulness, for as doctor she can obtain admission to many of her sex from whom otherwise she would be excluded.

In short, then, women doctors are needed; and to those led to undertake the work a full opportunity should be given to fit themselves for it.

Canada, as usual, is not behind-hand in providing a medical education for her daughters. The colleges

in connection with Trinity and Queen's are too well known to require comment. McGill, whose medical school is unquestionably the best in the country, has as yet been able to do nothing in the matter; this is looked upon as rather a grievance, for Montreal young ladies must spend four years away from home for a doctor's degree, which is not worth nearly so much to them as one obtained here would be. Something of this feeling prompted two petitions which were lately sent to our medical faculty, asking that its doors might be opened to women. The answer was disappointing, though not unexpected—that the thing was impossible; and when we consider that the medical school is supported principally by the students' fees, we cannot be surprised that the faculty should refuse to commit itself to what it cannot possibly afford.

But as the Arts Faculty has now its students of both sexes, so without doubt, before long, will the Medical Faculty also, and if this is to be accomplished in the end, we hope that those interested will leave no stone unturned to have it accomplished speedily. There are three ways it which it could be done. The first and most preferable is the establishment of a separate Medical College for women in connection with McGill, in every respect equal to that for men. This would require a large endowment which McGill, whose pockets are but too scantily lined, is unable to furnish; unless, indeed, the money should come from an unexpected quarter. The second and most feasible plan is to have the lectures, with the exception of, perhaps, two subjects, in mixed classes, and the demonstrations separate; while the third, and one to which the Faculty would hardly agree, is to admit lady students on precisely the same footing as men. Without going into the general question of co-education, there is to be considered: that the Medical course, unlike that of Arts, is not preparation but life work, and that the students would be full grown women with formed ideas and a fixed object; that the medical student acquires the greater part of his or her knowledge in the dissecting room, where everything has to be looked at in a practical, scientific light, and for which there is always more or less difficulty in obtaining material; also, that no woman would care for a degree, did she not feel that she had just as much experience as would entitle a man to his M.D.

We do not know whether McGill can move in this matter at present, but we eagerly await further developments, feeling sure that whatever steps our University takes will be to her credit, and in the direction of educational progress—professional and otherwise.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

For the purpose of rendering admission to the study of the learned professions as general and as light as is consistent with the dignity and responsibility incumbent upon professional men, and to relieve the candidates from the heavy expenditure and time consequent to following a regular academical course, almost every civilized country has presented certain preliminary examinations for an educational test of those proposing entering the learned professions ; but never, until the Council of the Bar of this Province became clothed with unlimited powers by the Legislature, was the diploma of chartered Universities rejected as an adequate qualification. The members of this Council are selected from every district of the Province, and assuredly many of them must be wholly unacquainted with the essential characteristics of a University training, or the spirit of monopoly has overpowered their reasoning faculties, otherwise it is incomprehensible that they should desire that a purely cram examination, which an expert crammer can and does, in a very brief period, prepare a boy just leaving the High School or Academy, to pass, is a superior criterion of educational preparation for the study of Law. In this University to-day there are men who, after passing the preliminary examination laid down by the Bar, are following the course for the degree of B.A. This implies four years hard and constant application to study, coupled with nine severe and critical examinations upon text books, and lectures regularly classified and delivered by men specially trained in the subjects of their several departments. And still these same students, if they had not already been admitted to study, if they presented themselves for admission, would be required to undergo an examination which, at matriculation, they passed with credit. This course, on the part of the Council of the Bar, must have a most pernicious and disastrous effect upon liberal education by inducing young men to avoid the better but more toilsome course of the Universities and Colleges, and to force them into the hands of men whose only object is to push them through an arbitrary examination. Moreover, habits of industry and perseverance, so essential in the laborious and arduous labour of an attorney, will be most seriously impaired.

In support of the opposition to the bills introduced into the Legislature by the Hon. Mr. Lynch last year, and again before that Assembly this session, the Council of the Bar has brought forward a most remarkable plea. They declare that the Law Schools of the Province have heretofore delivered lectures *pro*

forma only, and endeavour to justify the number of lectures they have prescribed on that pretence. This is a most peculiar and paradoxical position, for it is certain to lead to what they complain of—the delivery of lectures *pro forma*—for professors who are compelled to deliver a certain number of lectures, will not feel that they are bound to make their lectures more interesting and comprehensive, but will expand these subjects to unnecessary and useless length. There is, besides, the consideration of the proper classification and arrangement of subjects for the different years, by no means unimportant, and, in lecturing to students of different stages of advancement, it must inevitably follow that some students will be obliged to follow the same course of lectures twice in order that others may be led up to the more deep subjects which require an introduction, especially in commercial law. The question of the number of lectures, too, is seriously complicated by the work of the office, which is as essential to a student as are the lectures themselves. We publish in another department the memorials in which the University states its case.

A COURT OF HONOUR.

The proposal of the *Varsity* last year, having in view the settlement of the hazing trouble in University College, has been revived this year by definite action on the part of the students. *Varsity* proposed the formation of a College Court, having jurisdiction over the conduct of the students in their relations with each other, the voluntary submission of the students to its fiat, of course, being understood. The design of *Varsity* seems to have been to supersede the outlawed and forcible authority of the secret hazing court by an openly constituted society, formed by the body of the students, and ruling by their voluntary acquiescence in its powers.

Acting in the spirit of this proposal, a motion was introduced at the regular meeting of the Literary Society, on the 18th Jan., for the resolution of that society, at its meeting on the 8th Feb., into a court with power to try all college offences and inflict punishment, by fine or otherwise, on those who were found guilty. In view of the action taken by the Literary Society, the Council of the University issued an announcement forbidding any interference with the liberty of a student, whether by arrest, deprivation of privileges, or infliction of personal indignity of any kind, on pain of expulsion from the University.

The question at issue is a crucial one in college life. That the resolution of the Council was passed,

not in reference to the formation of a college court, but with regard to the custom of hazing, matters not; the interdict is against all bodies of students, public or private, acknowledged or unacknowledged, which claim authority over the actions of the general body of students. The action of the Council was necessary and unavoidable. To have allowed the active existence of such a body, "free and above board" as it was purported to be, and constituted not of private individuals, but representing the whole body of students, would have been to have recognized it as an accredited society of the University, and to have acquiesced in its claims to authority. Such claims could not be admitted. By entering the college the student voluntarily submits himself to the regulations laid down by the Council; if he desires to join any of the college societies he must conform to their rules; but the penalties of the University are inflicted only if he becomes a member of it, the fines of the societies, if he joins them; the College Court, on the contrary, proposes to exercise its authority, *nolens volens* on all alike, whether members of the fraternity or not. The recognition of the existence of such a body, much more the countenancing of its acts, would be a subversion of all principles of personal liberty and freedom, and would be resented first by those who are now advocating its formation were its restrictions imposed on them by others.

The only form in which such a body could exist would be as a society of voluntary enrollment, whose authority would be commensurate with the extent of its membership, and whose influence would be universal only when all had become members of it.

There are only two ways in which the hazing difficulty can be settled; one method is through the intervention of the governing body of the University, the other lies in the hands of the students themselves. The governors have bared their weapon in the announcement quoted above, namely, the expulsion of any student who uses personal violence or abuse against another. But the power of the authorities is restricted. Their jurisdiction applies only to overt act of oppression. Against covert acts and the secret existence of the hazing court they cannot proceed: its fate lies wholly in the hands of the students. They have the power of putting an end to its influence, if not to its existence, by frowning it down. Turn the popular opinion of the students against it, and, even though supported by tradition, it will go down. We speak only of the method of stamping it out; of the advisability of putting an end to it we make no question. We all love our college customs and traditions; but a custom that is evil is more deserving of

death than an honorable one is worthy to live. The hazing system, whatever good may have been accomplished by its means, will always be a more potent power for evil, and will serve only to aggravate those evils which it seeks to cure, aside from the cowardice of its methods of punishment, by the latent rebellion of those upon whom it seeks to inflict its penalties.

The question of Canadian History in our University has at length assumed a practical form. A petition has been drawn up, asking that the History of Canada be placed upon McGill's curriculum on the same basis as British and Classic History. It is signed by students and graduates in Arts and Applied Science, and will be presented at the Arts Faculty meeting of March 15th. The professors regard the matter, some with enthusiasm, nearly all with favour, signatures are fast filing in, and we have every hope that the calendar for '89-'90 will bear witness to the dawning of a new era of patriotism in McGill.

Following is the petition:—

To the Dean and Faculty of Arts,

McGill University:

The petition of the undersigned students and graduates of McGill College, is an earnest and most respectful effort to call to mind the position their University occupies as an educational centre and a source of culture, with a wide influence in directing Canadian thought, and moulding public sentiment. They are also impressed with the need of developing a feeling of patriotism, and of devotion to their native country. They are of opinion that this can best be done by turning attention to the past history, present resources, and future possibilities of Canada; and they believe firmly that McGill University would add to its own dignity and value in being the first to officially encourage and develop this sentiment, by placing the study of Canadian History upon its curriculum, on the same basis as the study of the history of England, Greece and Rome. Your petitioners beg to state that they are but expressing a general desire, and would venture to hope that your body will be inclined to consider the details of a scheme that, to them, at least, appears feasible.

A REBUKE.

It is not often that THE GAZETTE is called upon to speak seriously of the shortcomings of the students, but when what we generally call shortcomings become exaggerated so as to assume the definite shape of vice, it is quite time not only that we should call attention to the matter, but also that active measures should be taken by those in authority.

The habit of stealing has, at some of the faculties, become quite common, and particularly in one

chronic, so that it is quite impossible to leave overshoes, rubbers, etc., in the cloak-rooms without the strong probability of finding that they have disappeared on return from lecture.

This state of affairs might be attributed by a philanthropist to the prevalence of "Partial Moral Mania," expressing itself in this particular form, but we are quite sure that the Professor of Jurisprudence would put a different interpretation on the facts, especially when he finds some of his most valuable specimens missing after a Histological demonstration.

It is to be hoped that the publicity thus given to an unpleasant subject will prove a warning to the "light fingered gentry," and that any one detected at this disgraceful practice will be severely dealt with by the proper authorities. This more especially when the University is, or at least announces itself, irresponsible for property entrusted to its care by the students, and which it is morally bound to protect.

COLLEGE MUSIC.

One of the best methods of fostering the *esprit de corps* in a college, and of making the students feel that they are all children of the one *Alma Mater*, is the cultivation of music, especially of college songs. Among the distinctive features of a University life, next in rank to the unity in pursuit of knowledge, are, or should be, its college songs. They separate the student from the *profanum vulgus*, and make him feel that he is one with his fellows. When others sing the college choruses as they walk the street in groups they are mistaken for students, and for this reason the college song is recognized as belonging exclusively to the student, and forming a distinctive mark of his character. College songs, therefore, should, as much as possible, be cultivated. McGill, for years, has neglected her duty in this respect; the singing of college choruses and music of all kinds has declined, until scarcely a note is heard in hall or class-room from one week's end to another.

The execution—murder it should rather be called—of songs on Convocation Day are often a slander on the musical talent of the University. Scarcely a song is heard from the students while awaiting the arrival of a delinquent professor; it is with difficulty that a singer can be induced to render a piece at the "Literary;" and in public assemblies at which the students attend in a body, the songs, instead of being looked forward to as a feature of the evening, are looked down upon as worthy only of contempt. Reference is here made more particularly to the

faculties of Arts and Science. In Medicine, a good quartette club has existed, and singing is made a more prominent feature of hall and class-room life.

Last year an attempt was made to revive the dead soul of music by the introduction of instrumental music into the programmes of the Literary Society, and a piano was secured for the purpose. But players were lacking, in willingness if not in ability, and the attempt was almost a failure. Still, it showed that a desire for a better order of things existed, and augured hope for the future. This year a more vigorous effort is being made to have the college songs popularized, and to make music a more prominent feature of college life.

The musical spirits of the Donald Department who have taken the initiative by the formation of a glee club, have been followed up within the last few weeks by the organization, on a more extensive scale, of a similar club among the gentlemen. The idea was conceived among the Sophomores, and the club is, as yet, confined to the Second Year. Twenty-three members have already enrolled themselves as members, and work is going on vigorously. A piano has been procured and weekly practices instituted. Both these clubs are a movement in the right direction, and we wish them the best success.

Music is always good, and, within certain limits, the more the better. If the other years in Arts follow up the scheme which the ladies have inaugurated, and organize glee clubs of their own, McGill and her songs will take the rank which is expected of them, and to which they are entitled, by the real talent which they possess.

Contributions.

SOME COLLEGE CUSTOMS.

In my reading a few days ago I came across a set of rules for the regulation of Freshmen in Harvard University, which are interesting for comparison with the customs in vogue at the present day, when the latitude granted to the "youngest skirmishers" is almost equal to that enjoyed by the "scarred veterans of the fourth year." In these days of unmitigated freedom the Freshman is liable to fall into the delusion that, if not really a senior himself, he is, at least, in every way equal to one. A profitable hour may be spent in drawing a parallel between the good old times of Harvard and these degenerate days, and the Freshie will doubtless thank his stars that his lines have fallen in such pleasant places. An account of these customs is given in President Quincy's History of Harvard, Vol. II, p. 539. It is entitled

"THE ANCIENT CUSTOMS OF HARVARD."

"No Freshman shall wear his hat in the College

yard, except it rains, hails, or snows, provided he be on foot and has not both hands full."

"All Freshman shall be obliged to go on any errand for any of their Seniors at any time, except in studying hours, or after nine o'clock in the evening."

"No Freshman shall use lying, or equivocation to escape going on an errand, nor loiter by the way when he is sent."

"No Freshman shall ask a Senior an impertinent question, or talk to him with his hat on."

"When any person knocks at a Freshman's door, he shall immediately open it, without inquiring who is there."

"When a Freshman knocks at his Senior's door, he shall tell his name immediately."

"No Freshman shall call his class-mate by the name of Freshman."

"The Freshmen shall furnish bats, balls, and foot-balls for the use of students, to be kept at the Buttery."

"No Freshman shall lean against the wall at prayers, but shall stand upright."

"No Freshman shall wear a gown, or walk with a cane, or appear out of his room without being completely dressed, and with his hat on."

"In case of a personal insult, a Sophomore may obtain leave from a Junior to discipline a Freshman, not detaining him more than five minutes, after which the Freshman may retire without being dismissed, but in a respectful manner."

"The Sophomores shall publish these customs to the Freshmen in the Chapel; at which time the Freshmen are enjoined to keep their places in their seats, and attend with decency to the reading."

"Whatsoever Freshman shall break any of these customs, shall be severely punished."

R. McDougall.

McGill News.

Notice of 1st Year's Examination in Anatomy early in March, suggests the beginning of blue days for the Medicos.

The Montreal General Hospital will be closed to students on the 9th instant, in order to get material for the Clinical Examinations.

A feeling of deep regret has been caused throughout the whole body of students by the death of C. W. Bayne, Med. '88. In the painful circumstances attending the sad event, his friends have the sincerest sympathy of all his fellow-students.

THE LAW DINNER.

For some years past this faculty has foregone the customary annual festivity, but this year it was decided by the students that a dinner was essential to their prestige among their fellow-students. The dinner was held at the Balmoral Hotel on Wednesday evening, February 13th, and was a success far beyond

expectation. Mr. Francis Topp, B.A., presided, and on his right sat Messrs. N. W. Trenholme, M.A., D.C.L., and Matthew Hutchinson, D.C.L.; and on his left Messrs. L. H. Davidson, M.A., D.C.L., and Professor McGoun. A number of recent graduates were also present.

After the excellent menu had been discussed, the chairman addressed those present. He pointed out the advantages derived by active participation in, and deep sympathy with, the societies and institutions of the students; strongly recommended the observation of the annual dinner, and concluded by an urgent appeal for a University banquet, which, he said, would prove a powerful means of extending and making permanent the fame and report of McGill.

The toast to "The Queen" was then proposed and drunk, all joining in singing "God Save the Queen."

Mr. G. P. England, B.A., in a few well-chosen words, proposed "The Dean and Professors," which was responded to by the Dean in a most powerful and eloquent speech, in which he referred to the great advantages a law school conferred upon a community; to the celebrated graduates of the Law Faculty of McGill, and to the infringements which the Council of the Bar—an irresponsible body—had made upon the rights of the University, and declared that the Council greatly under-estimated the determination and energy of the men of McGill, if the members of that body conceived that they would tamely submit to such infringements.

Professor Davidson followed in a similar strain, and laid great emphasis upon the study of law, which, he said, stood inferior to none but that of theology.

Mr. F. W. Hibbard, B.A., in one of his usual felicitous speeches, proposed "Our Alma Mater," which was fitly responded to by Professors Archibald and Hutchinson, both of whom referred to the friendly feeling existing in the faculty between students and professors.

Mr. C. A. Barnard brought forward "Sister Faculties," responded to very feelingly by Mr. Hall for Arts, and Mr. Shuttleworth for Science, the Medical Faculty having made default.

Mr. V. Geoffrion, urging a close union between McGill and Laval, in order to combat their common enemy—the Council of the Bar—introduced "Sister Universities," which was responded to by Mr. Chauveau, of Laval.

Mr. A. E. Harvey, in a very appropriate speech, proposed "The Bar," which was responded to in exquisite language by Professor McGoun.

In the absence of Mr. C. O. Lamontagne, Mr. England proposed "Our Graduates," and Messrs. Dunton, Ferguson, and Fry responded, all extolling the advantages of an annual banquet.

"The Press" was proposed by Mr. T. J. Vipond, and responded to by Mr. Pirie, of the *Star*, Mr. J. A. MacPhail, B.A., representative for THE UNIVERSITY GAZETTE, having retired.

The toast to "The Ladies" was proposed by Mr. D. H. Girouard, and replied to by Mr. F. J. Hatchett in a somewhat vigorous and humorous style.

"The Chairman" was then proposed by Professor

McGoun, and drunk to the strains of "He's a jolly good fellow."

Songs were sung during the evening by Messrs. Girouard, Harvey, and Lamontagne, and a very pleasant and enjoyable evening was brought to a close by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The following are the memorials in which the University states the case before the Legislature as against the Council of the Bar:—

To the Hon'ble the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of the undersigned, representing the MCGILL UNIVERSITY, humbly sheweth:—

That your Petitioners in the last session of the Legislature represented to your Honourable House the evils arising from certain disabilities inflicted on the University, and through it on Professional Education, by the regulations of the Council of the Bar, and also the necessity that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts should here, as in other countries, be recognized as sufficient qualification for entrance into Professional study.

That the relief sought for was not obtained; but that bills are again before the Legislature having this object in view.

That representations have been made to your Honourable House in a memorial signed by the Batonnier General and Secretary of the Council of the Bar, to the effect that Degrees have been granted to Students in Law who had "followed the lectures *pro forma* only," and that the Faculty has given "Lectures *pro forma* only." These allegations we deny, as altogether at variance with fact, in so far as this University is concerned, and are prepared to prove the same by the records of our Faculty of Law for a great number of years, as well as by the success of our Graduates in passing the examinations for admission to the practice of Law.

Representations have also been made in the same memorial to the effect that this University "gives the Degree of Bachelor of Arts to all students who complete the course in the Faculty of Arts." If under this statement the final examinations for the degree are alone referred to, this is only what might in many cases be expected, since students in Arts of this University must first pass a Matriculation examination in which the average failures amount to more than 28 per cent., and must thereafter pursue a course extending over three or four years, in which eight other examinations have to be passed, in all of which some candidates are rejected, so that, though few fail in the final examinations, yet less than 52 per cent. of those who enter for the degree of B.A. actually attain to it. Statistics proving these facts have been published in the public prints and in the Reports of this University. It is, however, evident that the said allegation is made with the view of creating an impression that the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is given by this University without sufficient qualification, which is altogether incorrect. We therefore deny the truth of this allegation in the connection in which it appears in the memorial referred to, and re-affirm the statement made in our previous petition, to the effect that in the case of those who have taken the Degree in Arts of the Universities, this Degree should be recognized as qualifying to enter on professional study without further examination. In all other countries possessing Universities, this privilege is given, and it is obviously expedient, as inducing candidates to pursue a thorough and liberal education. It is also submitted in this connection that the Course of Study in Arts in the Protestant Universities is in every respect adequate, and is equal to that given in other countries, and to which such privileges are there granted.

In proof of the above statements the most ample evidence can be submitted if desired.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that no credence be given to the allegations and mis-statements above controverted, and that your Honourable House will be pleased to grant

the relief desired in the premises; and your Petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray.

On behalf of the University,

(Signed) { J. H. R. MOLSON, J. W. DAWSON, LL.D.,
Acting President. Vice-Chancellor.

(Signed) J. W. BRAKENRIDGE, B.C.L.,

Secretary.

McGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

FACULTY OF ARTS.

Comparison of the number of Candidates for entrance into the first year of the Undergraduate Course, with the number of the same class who obtained the B.A. degree four years subsequently:

Session.	Entrance. (No. of Candidates).	B.A.	Year.
1879-80	32 of whom	16 graduated in April, 1883	
1880-81	34 do	18 do do	1884
1881-82	36 do	18 do do	1885
1882-83	40 do	23 do do	1886
1883-84	41 do	21 do do	1887
1884-85	43 do	20 do do	1888
Total entrance in six years,	226 of whom	116 graduated at the end of four years.	
Ratio.	116	= .513	

Thus, on the average of these six years, less than 25 per cent. of those who presented themselves as candidates for entrance in any one year eventually reached the B.A. degree with the class, *i.e.*, about half the candidates only were successful.

In drawing up this table all the candidates were counted, whether they presented themselves for the Matriculation Examination in September of any year, passed subsequently at Christmas, or in April following, or joined the class at the Senior Matriculation (entrance into the second year) in the following September.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON, LL.D.,

Dean, Faculty of Arts.

THE PETITION

OF THE FACULTY OF LAW OF M'GILL UNIVERSITY, RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS:

1st. That at and before the time of Confederation the said University had and still possesses, in virtue of express powers granted it by Royal Charter and sanctioned by law, a regularly established Faculty of Law, with a full staff of Professors, whose courses of lectures since the establishment of said Faculty have formed an important part of the educational work of the University and of legal education in the Province.

2nd. That among the rights and privileges so expressly granted, and subject only to the approval of the Responsible Executive of the Province of Canada as provided by the Act 29 and 30 Victoria, Chapter 27, the said University had, and until the unjust interference herein complained of, exercised the right of framing and prescribing its course of study necessary to constitute a complete legal course, entitling Law Students pursuing the same to the degree of B.C.L., to admission to the practice of the law, after three years contemporaneous clerkship and upon an examination by the Bar.

3rd. That your Petitioners complain of the unjust and uncalled for interference of the Council of the Bar with the said long-enjoyed and legally-established rights and privileges of the said University, and that by the Act of the Legislature of this Province, 49 and 50 Victoria, Chapter 34, Section 49, and the regulations of the Bar Council made in virtue thereof, the said University has in fact been deprived of the said rights and privileges expressly granted it by Royal Charter and by law, of framing and prescribing its course of study in law, to constitute a legal course, subject only to the action and approval of the Executive of the Province, and has been subjected as regards such course, even to the number of lectures to be delivered on

each subject, to the absolute and unlimited control of the said Bar Council, which is an irresponsible and changeable body not entitled to exercise such control over said University and deprive it of the regulation of its course of study, as said Council now does, on pain of said University and its law course being effectually proscribed as a law school and law course in this Province.

4th. That the number of lectures prescribed by said Council of the Bar under its said regulations as essential to a legal course of study, is, in the judgment of your petitioners, unreasonably and uselessly excessive, if not positively detrimental to the delivery of properly classified courses in the different years, and to the proper mastering of the subjects and of practice by Students.

5th. That your Petitioners maintain that the said University ought not to be deprived, as it hath been, of its said rights and privileges and of said valuable constitutional guarantee enjoyed by it at and since Confederation in educational matters, of being subject only to the responsible Executive of the Province as regards the sufficiency of its course of legal study aforesaid, and ought not to be subjected to the said irresponsible Council of the Bar, and power given to the latter, as hath been done, to effectually close at will the Faculty of Law of said University for all practical purposes, by prescribing courses of study which it is impossible for said University to comply with.

That no cause of justification exists for the unjust legislation and acts herein complained of by your Petitioners. That the statements of the said Bar Council in its Petition, presented to your Honorable Body at the present session, praying that the relief desired by your petitioners be not granted, are unfounded, as regards said University. That the statement in said Petition of the Bar Council, "that Degrees in Law, until very lately, were granted to Students who followed the lectures *pro forma* only, and that Faculties of Law gave lectures *pro forma* only," is not true in respect of said University. That the said University confidently appeals to the results of its work, in the large number of graduates who have availed themselves of its course in Law and the many thereof who occupy high and honorable positions on the Bench, at the Bar, and in the Legislatures, not only of this, but of other Provinces. That no less than 193 of the practising Advocates of this Province, on the Bar list, are graduates in Law of said University; and of the English-speaking Bar of the Province no less than 110, or a considerable majority of the whole, are its graduates; and in the District of Montreal nearly the whole English-speaking Bar, admitted since the Law Faculty was established, and including with rare exceptions, the men who are doing the Law business of that Bar, are also its graduates. The record of the men trained in said University, and their present proud position are the best refutation of any aspersions that may be sought to be cast on its Faculty of Law, and the best proof as to whether such an institution and its courses of study require to be subjected to the control of the Council of the Bar on pain of being proscribed. That if the statement of the said Bar Council as to *pro forma* courses or degrees be true of any institution in this Province, ample protection to the public and Bar against the same is or may be afforded through the action of the Executive and the right of examination possessed by the Bar, or may be provided for by legislation without the necessity of depriving the said University of its long-enjoyed rights and reducing it to the humiliating position presently imposed upon it. That the said unjust acts and legislation complained of by your Petitioners are calculated to create, and do create, alarm for the future of said University and its most cherished rights and privileges, upon which such acts and legislation are regarded as an unwarranted infringement, and great injury is and will be thereby done to said University and to the cause of education, particularly among the minority of the Province. That so soon as said University became aware of the said acts and legislation it protested against the same and hath continually so done to the present time.

That for the foregoing reasons among others, your Petitioners pray, that your Honorable Body may be pleased to pass an act repealing the said Section 49 of the said Act 49 and 50 Victoria, Chapter 34, and restoring to the said University its said rights and privileges and guarantees theretofore enjoyed by it, and that your Petitioners may be heard in support of this their Petition; and your Petitioners will ever pray.

[Signed by the Dean and Professors of the Faculty of Law.]

Montreal, 19th February, 1889.

Poetry.

A SUMMER DREAM.

(*Rondeau*)

A summer dream that ling'ring stays
Through snows and storms of winter days,
Sweet as the breath of opening flower
Jewelled and kissed by summer shower.
And warmed to bloom by noon tide rays.

A thought that lights December ways
With August's glowing, golden haze,
And makes of many a winter hour
A Summer Dream.

'Tis thus the heart its tribute pays.
While Reason humbly, sadly prays
For earnest use of present power.
And pointing where the storm clouds lour
Strives to dispel the filmy maze.
A Summer Dream.

Montreal.

HELEN FAIRBAIRN.

Societies.

THEO DORA SOCIETY.

The Theo Dora met as usual on Tuesday, February 12th. Readings were given by Miss Jeannie Botterell and Miss Baillie. Miss Whitehead read a very good essay upon "Missions in China." Miss Williams then gave a paper on the "China Inland Mission," which deserves special mention as calculated to be the most effective ever read in the Society. It was well written, but its merit lay not so much in this as in the earnestness with which its writer voiced an appeal to her hearers that was nothing short of heart-stirring. The vote of thanks passed to the essayists was a very hearty one, and all must have felt at the close of the meeting, that a more profitable as well as enjoyable hour they had seldom spent.

Another meeting was held on Tuesday, Feb. 26. Miss Evans, B.A., gave an interesting paper upon the "Geography of India," followed by an essay from Miss Smith upon the History of the same country. A letter received from Mr. J. Hudson Taylor, founder of the China Inland Mission, was read by Miss Williams, Secretary. It contained some greatly desired information regarding the different ways open for disposing of the Society's funds. The letter was long and interesting, and closed with a promise to the effect that communication with the Theo Dora should not be dropped, but should be kept up in the future through one of the lady missionaries.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society was held on Saturday night at the University Club, at which Mr. Selkirk Cross presided, and there were present, Professors T. Wesley Mills, C. H. McLeod and Mr. Hutchinson, Messrs. Dixon, B.A., Skaife, B.Ap.Sc., J. R. Dougall, M.A., Dr. Kelley, Dr. Craik, Topp, B.A., Ferguson, B.C.L., Sproule, B.Ap.S., Hamilton, B.Ap.Sc., Rev. E. M. Taylor, Walbank, B.Ap.Sc., Hibbard, B.A., and MacPhail, B.A.

The representative fellows, Messrs. Hutchinson,

Skaife, Dougall and Dr. Kelley and Dr. Craik, gave a full and satisfactory account of their work in the corporation during the past year. A general discussion followed, in which questions affecting the University were taken up and discussed with moderation and earnestness. The tendency of it was in the direction of encouraging the raising of the standard for matriculation and of introducing the teaching of Canadian history into the University.

A sub-committee was appointed to collect statistics of the number of students in attendance at all the Canadian universities.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring representatives, and the following were nominated: For medicine, Dr. T. Wesley Mills; for Science, Mr. Wilfred Skaife; for Arts, Mr. J. R. Dougall; for Law, Mr. M. Hutchinson.

DELTA SIGMA SOCIETY.

The meeting of the Delta Sigma Society, delayed from February 7th to February 14th, owing to the intervention of Carnival festivities, was an unusually jolly one, although the attendance was excessively small. Miss McLea read an essay upon "The Discovery of the World and Natural Science," in which she treated a wide subject in a clear and interesting manner. Miss MacFarlane followed with a carefully prepared essay on "The Discovery of the Universe, grouped around Copernicus."

Miss Derick acted as critic.

The Impromptu Debate—"Resolved, that a wealthy leisure class is an evil in a community"—was somewhat hurried, owing to the lateness of the hour. Nevertheless, there was good speaking on both sides. Miss Hunter, in particular, carried her audience with her. The affirmative won by a very large majority.

The debaters were—Miss Abbott and Miss Hunter on the affirmative, and Miss Williams and Miss Inez Botterell on the negative.

The Society met on Thursday, February 21st, at 4 p.m., Miss Botterell, vice-president, in the chair. The debate—"Resolved, that patronage is conducive to the free play of genius," was opened by Miss Williams in a telling speech, decidedly the best of the afternoon.

The debaters were—Miss Williams and Miss MacDonald on the affirmative, and Miss Ross and Miss Henderson on the negative. The vote was taken in favour of the affirmative. Miss Inez Botterell delivered a short criticism.

There was no after discussion of the subject among the members.

Two songs from the Glee Club brought the proceedings to a close.

THE UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The weekly meeting of this Society was held in the University Club-rooms on Friday evening, the 22nd February, Mr. A. A. Oughtred in the chair. The subject of debate—"Is it the duty of the Dominion Government to disallow the Jesuit Estates'

Act?" which has given rise to such heated discussion, especially by theologians in Ontario and the Evangelical Alliance in this city, was discussed in a very temperate and logical manner. Professor McGoun led in the affirmative by a very impressive speech, and was supported by Mr. F. Topp, and for the negative Mr. R. C. Smith, who vigorously denied the right of veto of the Dominion Government in this matter, in which he was supported by Mr. J. W. Ferguson. After some discussion by the members present, the question was decided in the affirmative.

The regular weekly meeting of this Society was held in the University Club-rooms on Friday evening, 1st March, Mr. A. R. Oughtred in the chair. The subject of debate—a somewhat one-sided question—"Is modern civilization superior to ancient?"—was opened on the affirmative by Mr. F. W. Hibbard, supported by Mr. A. G. Cross; and Mr. LeRossignol, in a neat, well prepared address, led the negative, followed by Mr. Oughtred. The meeting decided in the affirmative. The public debate is fixed for the 22nd March, when it is expected that a debate on some important subject will take place.

UNDERGRADUATES' LITERARY SOCIETY.

Feb. 15th. The meeting was opened in due form, the president in the chair. Among other items of business, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. J. R. Dougall, M.A., for his kindness in presenting the petition of the Society to the Corporation of the University at its late meeting.

G. Moore opened the literary part of the programme by a philosophical essay on the history and character of "Empiricism."

The reader, Mr. Archibald, favoured the Society with a selection from "Sketches by Boz."

The subject appointed for discussion was—"Resolved, that Imperial Federation is practicable." Messrs. Kinghorn and Ryan maintained the affirmative, opposed by Messrs. Henderson and Hall, who contested their views. Decision was given by the Society in favour of the negative, in spite of the brilliant efforts made by the affirmative.

The Glee Club gave a selection, and A. G. Nicholls, the critic for the evening, closed the programme with a short criticism.

Feb. 22nd. The regular meeting of the Society was held this evening, the president in the chair.

The programme was opened by a descriptive essay by F. M. Fry on "A 75 mile Canoe Trip." The essayist showed scenic powers of a high order, and was complimented by the Society's critic.

S. W. Mack, in his energetic style, followed with a reading.

The debate for the evening was—"Resolved, that judges should be elected by the people." The affirmative was supported by Messrs. S. Moore, Kollmyer, and Trenholme; the negative by Messrs. W. Rogers, W. Le Rossignol, and Ryan. After an animated, and in some respects strong discussion, the question was decided in favour of the negative.

W. D. Gibson, of the graduating class, closed the

meeting with a somewhat eulogistic critique of the programme.

March 1st.—The semi-annual address was delivered by S. P. Robins, M.A., LL.D., Principal of the Normal School. Dr. Robins, after a welcome from the Society, said:—In addressing you I feel especial pleasure, for I have never lost my respect for young men. I have seen young men with a fair future go down to ignominy and shame, but I am glad to say that I have seen more who have fulfilled their promise of a noble career.

I have chosen to say a few words to you about literature. Why have we spent so many years over literature so long past? Is there any reason why we should read Homer, and hear of the deeds of heroes and demigods who never existed?

It may be said what we want are facts. Facts are what raise us above the 'ignomine vulgus,' but for myself facts are not sufficient. Truth, in so far as it is separated from Beauty, must be fragmentary. When Truth, Beauty and Goodness go hand in hand, then are we satisfied. Loud-voiced Science will not be overlooked, but Literature, the meek, is in danger of being passed by. The railway system has grown up in our time. Morse operated his trial telegraph when I was at school. In 1838 the first steamer crossed from England to America. To the science of the nineteenth century we owe a vast deal.

While Science makes some men rich, and many comfortable, Literature makes the men themselves.

From the time when Cadmus invented letters we have had men recording their thoughts on paper. But this is not literature unless it be the communication of power as well as knowledge. A cook-book, or an almanac, cannot be called literature, despite the information we receive from it.

I would not barter Shakespeare for any half-dozen scientists. The things which are worth listening to are those which appeal to the universal instinct.

But how are we to study literature? There are many ways. We may take Spalding and study Milton through him. Far better read Milton's works themselves with diligence. Again, we may study it as we do the Latin and Greek poets, by analyzing the grammatical construction, verbage and rhythm. In this way we lose much of the beauty of the writing. Let it be studied so that one may appreciate the thoughts of the writer.

The study of literature teaches us a moderate estimate of ourselves and our times.

The past has achieved much, and to appreciate the glory with which it is crowned we must study the poets of old days, as well as the works of the present. The end of the eighth book of the Iliad surpasses in description, anything in my knowledge, either ancient or modern.

I would have you keep alive the beautiful in your minds, by cultivating literature which keeps us in touch with the unseen and the eternal.

After a hearty and well deserved tribute of applause to the speaker for his excellent lecture, Judge Davidson, one of the old Presidents of the Society, addressed the gathering shortly. The attendance, owing to the proximity of examinations, was somewhat slim.

Personals.

Ogilvie, B.A. Sc., '84, now of Omaha, U.S., was in town during Carnival week.

H. S. McLennan, '85, is located in Banff, N.W.T. He still takes as lively an interest in the UNIVERSITY GAZETTE as when at College.

Hamilton, Green and Matheson, not unknown to the men of Science in the olden days, are developing the industries of Colorado in the Pueblo Smelting Works.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor, the eminent young artist, who has been spending a few days in the city, was "elevated" by the meds. while on a visit to their buildings.

THE GAZETTE is always ready to publish information concerning graduates who are in active life, and request that they send us any personals that may come to their knowledge.

Late advices from Dr. Macdonell, report him in excellent health. He is at present in the south of Europe, and will land in Canada about May 5. It is expected that he will as usual deliver the lectures on Hygiene in the Summer Session, and when the winter term opens, may he be found making the freshmen "toe the mark" as only Dr. Dick can.

Exchanges.

The *University Monthly* has a well-filled number for February. The editors make a striking distinction in the arrangement of their editorials—suggestive at least if not necessary.

The distinction might profitably be observed among more of our college magazines, and the matter in one department—we do not say which—extended. The *Monthly* has a well written article on "Function of Criticism," and a continuation of the article "What Constitutes an Educated Man?"

The *Dalhousie Gazette* always contains a great deal of valuable material, and the paper itself covers a wide range. The matter at the command of the editors is evidently abundant, and all that is left to them is to exercise a greater discretionary talent.

Judging from the *Tuftonian*, one would say that Tufts College was an institution where the students are able and willing to support a good journal.

The breezy and discursive little *Almaflian* makes curious reading as an exponent of genuine college life. In the last number there is a deep bewailing of the proclivities of the young ladies for squandering an undue amount of their visible means of support in the purchase of candy. We all have our weaknesses, and some of us our vices.

The *Varsity* possesses an interest that extends beyond the department of exchanges, and editors of all college papers could gain some good ideas from it, on the selection and arrangement of their material.

It appears to be closely in touch with the progress of the University and the needs of students.

In the recent number of the *Atlantis* the editors naively admit that it is their first journalistic effort. We would just hint fraternally, that it is customary to correct the proofs before the paper is printed. The system they have adopted indicates a commendable desire for accuracy, and their solution of the difficulty is, as far as we are aware, original, but the pencil markings through the paper interfere somewhat with the artisticness of its make-up.

Between the Lectures.

Young man—"Will you give assent to my marriage to your daughter, sir?"

Old man (firmly)—"No, sir, not a cent."

Said Bobby to the minister at dinner—"Can a church whistle?" "Why do you ask?" "'Cos pa owes \$10 back pew rent, and he says he's going to let the church whistle for it."

Professor: Mr.—, you have a wonderful faculty of learning to forget."

Student (aside): "Not so much that I learn to forget as I forget to learn."

At the Philharmonic.—Musical Director: "Ladies, it is de habbet of de Pheelharmoneec always to wear black at de concert, so weel you have de goodness all to come on Thursday as black as posseeble." (Applause.)

And so brandy can be distilled from sawdust. We are friends of temperance in college and out of college, but what chance has it when an impecunious student can take a rip-saw and go out and get drunk on a fence rail.

"Yes, Mr. Smith," said the wanting-to-make-an-impression young lady, "I am the only one of our family who is not fearfully lazy. You ought to see me fly round in the mornings; why, I generally have the beds made before the others are up."

A London daily has been printing Ouidas' novel "Othman," and some kind editor has deigned to translate the many French phrases which constantly crop up. The heroine speaks of laying by funds for a rainy day—"une poire pour le soif," as Ouida puts it, but the kind editor translates it "as a pear for her thirstiness."

Professor (to student who has covered the black board with the working of an example)—"Put the equal to a known quantity."

Student—Puts a character on the board like an Egyptian hieroglyphic.

Professor—"That is W—'s idea of a known quantity."

Professor (to Mr. C.)—"Give the symptoms from which you would diagnose phthisis."

Mr. C. (quoting voluminously from note book), gives, among other symptoms—"A disinclination to study."

Professor—Evidently, Mr. C., you have no consumptive tendency."

Dean Stanley was not equal to his opportunities when he performed the marriage ceremony for Professor Tyndall. The Dean should have asked the groom, "Do you take this anthropoid to be your co-ordinate, to love with your nerve centres, to cherish with your whole cellular tissue, until a final molecular disturbance shall resolve its organism into its primitive atoms?"

It is said—

I. That Cook's importance will increase steadily to the 20th of March.

II. That the King had better mind his eye.

III. That a certain professor will use the gad next year.

IV. That Jurisprudence is a hazy subject.

And lastly, that some youthful Pathologists have fertile imaginations.

Eminent statesman (walking up to reporter)—My face is familiar to you, I presume?

Reporter—I have certainly seen you somewhere, and yet I cannot exactly—

Eminent Statesman—There is no use in trying to keep anything from the watchful eye of a reporter. You recognize me, of course, as Congressman Blank?

Reporter—Why so it is! May I enquire, sir, the object of your visit to our locality?

Eminent Statesman (with dignity)—You may say, sir, that I am travelling through here in a quiet way, and as far as possible avoiding publicity.

College World.

The fourth Greek Letter Society among the young ladies of Cornell University has been formed recently.

Hereafter no student can matriculate from the University of the Pacific at San Jose, Cal., who uses tobacco in any form.

Mrs. Cooper-Oakley, a Girton graduate, has set up a first-class millinery establishment and lunch-rooms in London, and is making a fortune at her business.

The Faculty of Cornell University, in flat-footed fashion, has lately given formal notice to students that they must choose between becoming professional athletes, or graduates of Cornell.

Princeton is about to erect her eighth dormitory. In cost and architectural beauty it will be second only to Witherspoon Hall—at present the second handsomest college dormitory in the United States.

The woman's annex of Columbia College has been more fortunate than the Harvard annex in finding an appropriate and graceful title. It has become "Barnard College," in honor of President Barnard, while the Harvard school is still looking for a fitting name to take the place of its cumbersome official title.

At Harvard change has been made in the required Freshman Course in Elementary Physics. Formerly Electricity alone has been considered, but this year

the lectures will be on various subjects in Physics and Mechanics. The lectures will be conducted by five different instructors, instead of by one, as formerly.

In Michigan University "a larger proportion of women than of men are taking by choice the full classical course," President Angell reports. Men are becoming scientific rather than classical, on account of the new openings in scientific professions, while women study Greek and Latin, to meet the requirements of teachers.

All the seniors at the Bordertown Female College, New Jersey, have withdrawn from the school on account of language used by the Principal, Rev. W. C. Bowen, at one of the recitations recently. The subject under discussion was the state of morals in England during the seventeenth century as compared with that of the present day.

In Germany, after a girl graduates, she is sent into the country to the house of some notable housewife, where she remains a year, learning the most approved method of household work. Some towns have started schools for this work, notably Hamburg. In England there is a training college for English housewives at "Goodrest," near Kenilworth.

The Gamma Delta, of Boston University had their annual reception to the friends, faculty and young men students of the 'Varsity, a short time ago. The blushing Gammas superintended everything themselves. Seven refreshment tables were presided over by different officers. The affair took place in the afternoon, and over a thousand people were present.

The centennial celebration of Georgetown University was held recently. The following telegram from the Pope was read to the assembled Alumni by Father Murphy: "Leo XIII sends congratulations and best wishes to the Rector, the Professors, and the Alumni." The University of Christiania, in Sweden, also sent congratulations, and letters of a similar character were received from Harvard College, Michigan, Vassar, Rutgers, and Lehigh Universities, and many other institutions of learning.

One of the latest developments of Western Ingenuity is the American Women's College of Practical Arts, inaugurated in Chicago by Mrs. Helen M. Mott, Mrs. Charles B. Smith and Miss Katherine G. Todd, well-known ladies of Albany, N.Y. It is designed to give women a practical insight into the avenues of business life, such as law, railroads, life insurance, journalism and general office work, its object being to enable women to manage their own affairs. It is evidently calculated to be of value to women of wealth as well as moderate means. It is the outgrowth of modern practical knowledge and has no counterpart elsewhere.

The following list of college colors has been compiled: Dartmouth, dark green; Rutgers, scarlet; Harvard, crimson; Brown, brown; Williams, royal purple; Bowdoin, white; Wesleyan, cardinal and black; University of Pennsylvania, blue and red;

Hamilton, rose pink; Vassar, pink and grey; Trinity, old gold and blue; Madison, orange and black; Amherst, white and purple; Lafayette, white and maroon; Central University, old gold and olive green; Cornell, cornelian and white; Renssalaer Polytechnic, cherry; Adelbert, Bismarck brown and purple; Tufts, blue and brown; University of Mississippi, blue and maize; Columbia, blue and white; Swarthmore, garnet; Union, garnet; Fordham, maroon; McGill, red and white.

The latest innovation at Princeton College is the foundation of a new magazine to be published quarterly, and to be edited by members of the Faculty. *The Princeton College Bulletin* is its name, and henceforth it will be one of Princeton's fixtures. The contents of the *Bulletin* will consist mostly of papers prepared in connection with the philosophic, scientific, and literary departments of the college not otherwise intended for publication; in addition there will be summaries of papers read or published, reports of public or special lectures, notes on recent original work or investigations, notes of current information, and notices of elective courses offered for the ensuing term. All the professors and fellows of the college will be contributors in the especial departments to which each belong.

Correspondence.

MR. EDITOR,—Going into the room of a second year student in Arts one day recently, I discovered on his shelves a book entitled "History of England for Beginners," by Arabella B. Buckley. On chaffing him about the possession of such a book, he gravely informed me that it was the work prescribed in English History for the Intermediate Examination of McGill. This aroused my curiosity, and I picked up the book and glanced hastily through it, and found it to be apparently what its name implies—a child's history. It is written mostly in words of two syllables, so as to be within the comprehension of the *little dears*. Its general style, too, is distinctly feminine. The authoress describes the color of the hair and eyes of almost every being. Almost every chapter begins with—"He was a tall, strong man, with dark hair and gentle eyes," or, "He was a strong, fierce man, with a red face, yellow hair, and keen gray eyes." This is no doubt well calculated to arouse the interest of the children of tender years who are making their first acquaintance with history under Miss Buckley's guidance; but to the average reader of maturer years such formulas after a time become monotonous.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not somewhat of an anomaly that such a book should hold a place on a University Course? It seems to me that the study of the *outlines* of English History belongs anyway to the public school and high school rather than to the University; and that to place such a book as the above before undergraduates of second year standing, grave sophomores, is little better than adding insult to injury.

If I am wrong in this or in my estimation of the book, I will be very glad if you, Sir, or any of your

readers, will set me right. Thanking you for so much of your valuable space, I remain,

BERTAL, H.

[We are not aware that the book referred to is prescribed in the Course of Study—it does not appear in the Calendar of the University.—EDS. UNIVERSITY GAZETTE.]

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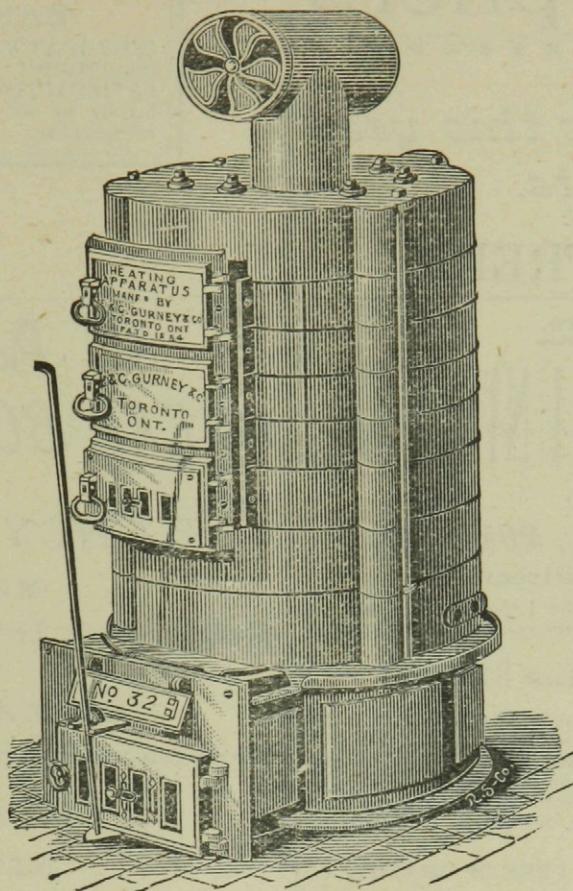
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